

It is intimated that General Hagood wants to be Governor again—that is some of his friends are trying to get his consent that they may use his name.

When the Farmers' Convention shall have been organized, the body should be relieved of every man who will not pledge himself not to run for any office in 1886. Would that betoo violent and exhaustive a purge?

MR. MANNING, Secretary of the Treasury, is seriously ill in Washington. His physicians fear a stroke of apoplexy, and have advised him to take a rest, as they believe his sickness is the result of overwork.

MR. W. R. ROBERTS, the former president of the defunct bank of Augusta, has been released on bail. He was surrendered by his bondsmen to the courts of New York on Tuesday, but found other bondsmen and was released.

MESSRS. MOODY and Sankey have arrived in Charleston and opened the revival service in that city. The hall fitted up for the occasion is capable of accommodating over 2,500 people, but at their first meeting many were refused entrance for want of standing room.

It is thought that the Senate will reach a vote on the Edmunds resolutions either the latter part of this week or the first of next week. Senator Voorhees closed the debate for the minority on Thursday, and Mr. Edmunds announced that he would press the Senate to a vote as early as could be done.

CONGRESSMAN HEMPHILL is warmly congratulated upon his recent speech on the silver question. He is opposed to continued coinage. Mr. Hemphill wants only opportunity, to show that the people of the Fifth District did a very good thing when they sent him to Washington. He is a man of fine parts, and he will grow in usefulness and in eminence.

EVERYBODY seems perfectly willing for the Farmers' Convention. If that body shall keep itself free from the influence of demagogues and placemen, and shall confine its action to its legitimate sphere, it may result in great good to the State. It may at least be able to make to the people a calm statement of the condition of affairs, and suggest some measures calculated to promote the advancement of the farmers and, therefore, of all other classes of our population.

Quite a session was produced in the House on Monday morning when the chaplain devoted his opening prayer to an invocation to God to rid the land of gamblers, whether in cards, dice chips, stocks, wheat, bucketshops or tracks, and to lead the people to know that money-making other than by the sweat of the face is contrary to His laws. On motion of Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, seconded by Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, the prayer was ordered to be inserted in the Record.

MR. B. R. TILLMAN disclaims all desire for public office. But he ought to be made to take one. He ought to be sent to the Legislature, and be made to sit there, *notens volens*. Mr. Tillman is the self-appointed leader of a movement which he alleges has its origin in all manner of evils in the administration of our State Government. He ought to be made to "face the music" in the Legislature, and there, upon his official responsibility, try to correct the evils which he seems to think so numerous and so patent.

COL. D. WYATT AIKEN, one of the leading agriculturists of our State, has the following to say of the farmers' movement in our State, which strikes us as the most sensible view of the situation: "I think it well the farmers should meet in convention to make known their grievances, but let them do so in calmness and with truthful facts before them." After advising them to consider the lien law, the assessment of property for taxation and the agricultural department, he says: "These and many other topics peculiarly agricultural are legitimate subjects for investigation by farmers. At the same time no other interest will be in the least antagonized. For the farmer to array himself against other classes would be such folly. I do not suppose such step would be tolerated in any of the conventional now soon to be held."

The Greenville News says: The Newberry Herald and News finds E. R. Tillman to be the successor and counterpart of McLane and Russell, the Greenbackers. We defy the Herald and News to indicate a single point of resemblance between the farmers' movement and the Greenback movement, except that the alleged object is the same. The first great difference between the two movements is that the Greenbackers were trying the wrong way to do the right thing, while the farmers' movement is doing the right thing in the right way.

Our recollection is that the McLane crowd wanted to destroy the no-fence law and the registration law, and to turn things upside down generally. Was this trying to do the right thing in the wrong way? And does the Greenville News mean that the Tillman movement is designed to accomplish the same results which would of necessity have come about had McLane succeeded in getting the help he sought from the Radicals?

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia has decided by a tie vote, not to advise and consent to the nomination of J. C. Matthews, colored, of Albany, to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, and Senator Blackburn was, therefore, authorized to report the nomination adversely. It is understood that the votes in favor of the confirmation were cast by Messrs. Ingalls, Pike, Palmer

Brown, and those in the negative by Messrs. Blackburn, Vance, Haris and Riddleberger. The death of Mr. Miller, of California, who was a member of the District committee, leaves the committee with eight members, hence the tie vote. The motion to report the name favorably not receiving a majority of the votes cast was lost. Senator Riddleberger, it will be noted, voted with the Democrats in the negative—some evidence that that gentleman is, very properly, trying to slacken his allegiance to the Radical party.

The Texas strikers are going to great lengths. They recently entered the round house at Denison, and disabled several locomotives. The crowd numbered about one hundred and fifty, and they were masked. In another instance a train was run out by non-union men. This fact being brought to the attention of the Knights of Labor, some of their number took possession of a locomotive, overtook the train, ran it on a side track, and brought both engines back to the starting point. These are new and startling features of labor strikers. Heretofore the strikers have made some pretense of keeping inside of the law. Their worst was done when they threatened or abused those who were employed to take their places. And for these acts they have generally been arrested and punished under the law. Recently, however, the strikers have gone to outrageous lengths, in utter disregard of the rights of persons and of property. Such acts ought not to be tolerated. Those who thus break the law should be made to feel the power of the law. The property of the "offending" corporations should be protected if it should even be necessary to meet force with force. The strikers should be taught, at whatever cost, that while it is their right to abstain from work just so long as they please, it is also the right of employers to use their own property as they please. These acts of lawlessness are great blunders, and they tend to produce the belief that the leaders of the workingmen are both fools and knaves. That the laborers have, in too many instances, grievances which cry out for redress, cannot well be denied. But the sympathy of all law-abiding people is likely to be altogether chilled by doings such as have recently been seen in the West. The laborers there seem to be their own worst enemies.

Our Daily Contemporary. It is a matter of surprise to us that our esteemed contemporary the News and Courier should be slipped up on so completely as it was on Saturday last and by its own negligence. Upon the first page and the head of the first column we find flaming head line, "The Senate's Usurpation." Upon the fourth page and the second editorial we find the following head line, "The Downfall of Edmunds." Then it is surprising that we should be surprised when we see such inconsistencies in the same issue of the same daily? Would it not be well for our contemporary to be on the lookout and make its editorials compare with its own statements? We excuse it on the ground that the printers were short of copy. This emergency is only known to the editor and is almost excusable on any grounds.

The Board of Equalization. At the recent meeting of the County Board of Equalization the question of a reduction in our assessment came up for consideration. From what we could gather we are of the opinion that they thought the assessment about right, provided other counties would raise their assessment. The injustice did not consist so much in the fact that our county was assessed too high, but that others were assessed too low. Owing to the depressed condition of the country and the failure of crops for a number of successive years the value of real estate in the county has depreciated at least twenty-five per cent, and from this fact the Board thought that some reduction should be made. A slight reduction was made but compared with the market value of the land now, and under the last assessment it was not reduced equal to the depreciation in the value of real estate, and is now far above the general average throughout the State. The only remedy which presents itself to our minds for the present injustice is to appeal to the State Board. If Fairfield's assessment is found above the average determine first whether it is assessed too high or other counties too low. This fact once determined it will be an easy matter to remedy the inequality. Either the assessment of Fairfield can be reduced or that of other counties raised as the case might require. An equality between the different counties cannot be adjusted by the action of the County Board alone. For the moment one county makes a reduction in its assessment others will make a similar reduction, and it is possible that this cutting might run to an extent where there would be simply a nominal value placed upon real estate, and as a consequence a shortness both in State and county taxes.

An Important Decision. One of the most important decisions delivered lately by the Supreme Court of our State was that in the case of C. C. Habenicht vs. Rawles and Others. It was an action brought to hold the holder liable as surety on the note of her husband. The original Act of the Legislature giving to married women the power to contract and be contracted with as though they were *ferme soles* was amended by a later Act of the Legislature, which inserted in the Act the words, "As to her separate estate."

Under this Act the case was taken to the Supreme Court to decide the question whether she would be held liable since the insertion of the above words italicized. The decision of the Court has just been made public, and is to the effect that she cannot be bound unless it appears from the inherent

nature of the contract or otherwise that the contract related to her separate estate. Although it is stated in the instrument that she intends to bind her estate it will not bind her unless it is made to appear from the contract itself that it related to her separate estate. In concluding the case, the Court says: Hence, before a married woman can be made liable for the breach of a contract alleged to have been made by her, it must be made to appear, either from the inherent nature of the contract, or otherwise, that the contract was made in relation to or concerned her separate property. Even if she declares in express terms her intention to bind her separate estate, that alone will not be sufficient to render the contract valid, for the question is as to her power, which is to be determined by the nature of the contract itself, and not as to her intention to bind the separate property. If, therefore, a wife should sign a note as security for her husband, or in aid of any other person, and should declare in the note in express terms her intention to bind her separate estate, that would not make the contract valid as to her, unless it was made to appear that the contract, though executed by her as surety, was in fact her separate property, or in some other way related to or concerned such property.

This is an important decision, and one which will affect materially the contracts of all married women, taking from them almost entire y their power to contract. The passing away of one of the most worthy and useful members of a community, causing a void that will be a void through the endless ages, is an event that deserves some note of record. Such an event occurred on the 20th February, ult., when our friend and neighbor John W. Evans died. He was in his sixty-third year, having been born on the 15th June, 1823. His long life was spent near the spot of his birth, excepting the period of the late war, during which trying ordeal he attested the sincerity of his convictions by deeds in the presence of danger. At home among his neighbors in the days of peace he was the friend and well-wisher of all, ever ready, with wise counsels and a generosity beyond his means, to aid every worthy enterprise. Zealous and loyal in his friendships, he was admired and respected by all; but he was rewarded with a peculiar attachment by those who knew him best. His father, Mr. Jos. Evans, was a brother of the Hon. David Evans who once represented the State in Congress. As his name suggests he was also related to the Winn family formerly of this county.

Mr. Evans was married to Miss Mary M. Martin on the 26th January, 1847. His widow and five intellectual and affectionate daughters, the survivors of seven children, lament his death. He joined the Presbyterian Church in 1848 or 1849, and for many years was a member at Lebanon. During the last fifteen or eighteen years his membership was at Salem, of which church he was an elder for several years and until his death. His course in life was consistent with his professions. In death he manifested the calm intrepidity of a hero with a conscience void of reproach.

FRRIEND. Monticello, March, 1886. THE STATE CAPITAL. The Municipal Contest in the Democratic Primary.—The Work on the State House.—Other Matters of Interest. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 29.—This being an election year it is perfectly natural that the first shadow of the coming events should be noticed within the limits of the Capital of the State. The city for the last two or three weeks has been very much excited over the election of mayor. As a preliminary to this election a movement was on foot to change from the convention plan to the primary system of making nominations. The movement was set on foot by the adherents of one of the candidates, with the hope that it would become popular and throw the vote to their side. This move on the political board, however, was promptly met by the opposing forces warmly espousing the primary plan. This was the only issue made or attempted to be made and the contest became one of personal merit and popularity. Mayor Rhett was nominated for a third term and Col. Marshall by the men in favor of beginning the new deal. Mayor Rhett brought into the contest a spotless record as mayor, as a staunch Democrat and a gallant soldier. Col. Marshall came before the people as the young man's candidate and an active worker in behalf of Democracy. In the ward meetings the primary plan was adopted by overwhelming majorities, and then the fun began in earnest. As indicated by the action of the sporting men it appeared that Marshall would win and he was backed heavily as the winner in the race by that fraternity and not without good reason, as he was supported by the young members of the military, with whom he is deservedly popular, as well as having some of the most astute and sagacious of the younger politicians to assist him in the management of the canvass. Col. Rhett was supported by the older and more substantial citizens who were unwilling to turn out a true and tried officer for no other reason than that he had discharged the duties of his office so well during a first term that they had seen fit to elect him for a second term, and it was believed that a respectable minority and perhaps a majority of the voters were willing that he should have the office for a third term. The twenty-fifth was the day appointed for the primary election. The polls were opened at three p. m. and the voting continued until nine p. m. By eleven o'clock it was known that Mayor Rhett's efficient administration of municipal affairs had been acknowledged and rewarded by his re-nomination for the majority of Columbia by a majority of 103 votes. There was much rejoicing in the Rhett camp and the Marshall men accepted the fortunes of war with becoming grace. While there was prior to the primary election a good deal of excitement, the two elements in the political cauldron are gradually congealing, and by the time of the State election they will have solidified into a firm mass of good Democratic matter from which votes may be carved.

Work on the State House is progressing, and it is believed that if the millennium be postponed it will be eventually completed. When completed it will be a beautiful addition to the city of Columbia. The Court for Richland county convened here on Monday of last week and the week was occupied in the trial of criminals charged with the smaller crimes and misdemeanors. Judge Fraser on Saturday sentenced a number of those who had been convicted to the penitentiary. The sentences ranged from a few months to ten years. The criminals were all colored, with the exception of one white man. The grand jury of Richland, in presenting two white women for living shameless lives with negroes, has set an example which, if followed by the grand juries of other counties, would obviate the necessity of using extraordinary means for regulating such matters. The experiment, simply as an experiment, is worth the trial. Moody and Sankey, the great revivalists, will hold for the city to-day Tuesday and Wednesday. The Opera House has been engaged for the meeting, as it affords greater facilities than other buildings in the city. Military circles were somewhat excited by the sending of a challenge from the Richard Volunteers to the Governor's Guards for a competitive drill on inspection day, but up to date it has not been accepted, and probable will not be accepted before next fall. The many friends of young Fitz McMaster, of your town, will be pained to learn of his illness. Mr. McMaster is a student at the South Carolina College, and has always stood well with the professors and his fellow students. Fairfield has quite a number of her sons in various occupations in Columbia. In one ward, meeting your correspondent counted six who are now living here.

Toasting the Town. The following is the response made by President Landerdale to the toast "Winnsboro" on the occasion of the late meeting of the Bachelors' Protective Union: Winnsboro is a good old town, As all of you do know, Also a place of some renown—I shall proceed to show. We don't need the Belgian blocks, With which to pave our way, We can furnish all the rocks— For which they will have to pay. Our quarries are celebrated For the granite which they yield; And will grow rich of wealth To the people of Fairfield. The population is increasing, I do not think I'm wrong, When I state the present number At sixteen hundred strong. Sometimes there is a failure To make some kinds of crops; There's one that never misses— The sort the cradle rocks. So the numbers will not diminish That we do chance to meet— Judging from the baby carriages We see upon the street. Sinners we have amongst us; If they are left in the lurch The excuse will not hold good, That they could not go to church. For we have a goodly number, I think either six or seven, With their spirits pointing upward To the Christians' heaven. Every Sunday here are heard The ringing of their chimes Warning us all to prepare, To dwell in other climes. Of seats of learning we can boast Of the oldest in the State, Whose records bear honored names That there did graduate. Manly in his rounds With pleasure doth relate That we have the finest Company In this grand old State. Of clubs and societies We have our full share— Some of them are very old And some are very rare. The Masons and Odd Fellows Are here as every where Who gain a few new members With the advent of each year. We have dramatic clubs And clubs for charity— Farmers' clubs for politics, And clubs who like a spree. Bat of clubs that I have named; The best I mention last— May its popularity be as great In the future as the past. The sentiment that prevailed Crystallized at length, And found that organization Added to our strength. Then give three cheers for the B. P. U. As we surround this feast— Although the last to organize We can't be called the least. Let us hurrah for our society— Hurrah in our minds! Then let us give three hurrahs For the town that gave us birth. Whether we remain within her border Or whether we are abroad We'll always be true to our order And dear old Winnsboro.

—How many bald heads you see, Work, worry, disease, dissipation. These do it. Parker's Hair Balsam stops falling hair and restores gloss and youthful color. Exceptionally clean, elegant, a perfect dressing, not greasy. Prevents dandruff. A Captain's Fortunate Discovery. Capt. Coleman, schr. Weymouth plying between Atlantic City and New York, had been troubled with a cough and a fever, and was now on his way and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner. Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at McMaster, Brice & Ketchin Drug Store.

Interesting Experiences. Hiram Cameron, Furniture Dealer of Columbus, Ga., tells his experience, thus: "For three years have tried every remedy on the market for Stomach and Kidney Disorders, but got no relief, until I used Electric Bitters. Took a respectable number and perhaps a majority of the voters were willing that he should have the office for a third term. The twenty-fifth was the day appointed for the primary election. The polls were opened at three p. m. and the voting continued until nine p. m. By eleven o'clock it was known that Mayor Rhett's efficient administration of municipal affairs had been acknowledged and rewarded by his re-nomination for the majority of Columbia by a majority of 103 votes. There was much rejoicing in the Rhett camp and the Marshall men accepted the fortunes of war with becoming grace. While there was prior to the primary election a good deal of excitement, the two elements in the political cauldron are gradually congealing, and by the time of the State election they will have solidified into a firm mass of good Democratic matter from which votes may be carved. Work on the State House is pro-

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REGISTERED DOTS TO THE PUBLIC. —FROM— L. SAMUELS. TO THE PUBLIC. Attention is called to my IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. My Store is being filled every day with THE BEST OF GOODS, which will be sold at REGULAR PRICES. They are considered the CHEAPEST in Town. An early inspection is solicited. LOUIS SAMUELS. GRAND ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS —AT— HENDRIX'S. PRICES GUARANTEED TO BE THE LOWEST!

JUST RECEIVED: Choice and latest styles Dress Goods, Bunting, Cashmere, Black and White Goods, Lace, Edgings, Allovers, Table Damasks, Quilts, Towels, Boylies, Gents' and Ladies' Underwear, Trimmings, Corsets, and a full and complete line of Domestic Goods. THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST LINE OF STRAW HATS FOR LADIES, MISSES, MEN AND CHILDREN IN TOWN. Come and see them. I will save you from 10 to 25 per cent. if you will only buy your fine SPRING SHOES from me. D. A. HENDRIX. Next door to Winnsboro National Bank.

IT STANDS AT THE HEAD. THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC! This cut shows the new style of wood work the company is now introducing. ARTISTICALLY BEAUTIFUL WITHOUT A PEER. In its mechanical construction it has no rival. THE NEW LINE OF ATTACHMENTS that are now being placed with the DOMESTIC are specialties. No other machine has them. NEW WOOD WORK. THE DOMESTIC more than ever without question, the acknowledged standard of excellence. For Sale by J. M. BEATY & BRO., Winnsboro, S. C. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory. Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 909 Main Street, Richmond, Va. My 23-14

BUCK-THORN FENCE. Solid Steel. Small Barbs. No Wire. BEST IN THE WORLD. A Flat Strip, Perished. Plain to be seen. Erect to build. Simple to repair. Handsome, Lasting and Cheap. Any bright farmer's boy or smart farm hand can be the job. Write for Sample and Circular. The Buck-Thorn Fence Co., Trenton, N. J. This alone and Ribbon Wire (same style without barbs), Grape Trellis Wire, Sheet Iron, Black and Galvanized Russia Iron, Tin Plate, Valley Tin, etc. J. H. CUMMINGS.

LOOK FOR OUR SPRING ADVERTISEMENT. IT WILL APPEAR IN THIS SPACE IN A FEW DAYS. We are getting up steam and preparing to make a noise, for we have STOCKS OF NEW GOODS Coming in every day, and they must be sold. So come right along. Q. D. WILLIFORD & CO.

REGISTERED DOTS TO THE PUBLIC. J. L. MIMNAUGH & CO. WE have opened a branch house here in the store room recently occupied by Mr. Caldwell, where we will carry a first-class stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE, FURNITURE, ETC. Our buyer, M. MIMNAUGH, leaves for the New York markets next week to buy our Spring Stock, which will be open here for inspection in about three weeks. Now in order to make room we offer the stock on hand at a SACRIFICE. SEE THE VALUES THIS WEEK. 100 pairs Children's Shoes, 25 cents a pair; 60 pairs Women's Polkas, new stock, 75 cents; 90 pairs Men's Brugsans at 90 cents a pair. Lots of women shoes at 50 cents a pair. Graniteville R. R. Shirts, 45 cents by the yard; Good Calicoes at 35 cents a yard. See our Dress Goods at 35, 40, 7, 8 and 10 cents; Checked Homespun, at 65 cents. Ladies' Untrimmed Hats at 10 cents. See our Pants Cloth at TEN CENTS A YARD. 100 Men's Hats at 25 cents, worth 50 cents. Misses' Penitentiary Hose in Navy Blue, Seal Brown, also Mixed Colors at 10 cents; Paper Collars, sets a box, 25 cents a paper; Ball Thread, 15 cents a ball; Needles at 35 cents a paper; Spool Cotton, sets a ball. See our values in Glassware: Tumblers, 35 cents each; Glass Sets, 35 cents a set. Suspenders sets each. See the values we are offering in Fine Goods. Memorandum Books at greatly reduced prices. We are here for BUSINESS, and we are determined to retain our reputation as THE REGULATORS OF VALUES IN OUR LINE. J. L. MIMNAUGH & CO. Feb 20—

ONE BARREL Pure Old Mountain Apple Brand, just in. F. W. Habenicht. BARGAINS, BARGAINS FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS. We have concluded to reduce our immense STOCK by selling the same at COST! NO HUMBBUG, only COST PRICE will be charged for our entire stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS. Blankets. Blankets. AGENTS FOR THE CONTINENTAL SHIRT, The best and cheapest Shirt now made. COME AND BE CONVINCED. P. LANDECKER & BRO. 10,000 Duke Durham Cigarettes, just received at F. W. Habenicht's. JUST ARRIVED! —AND— FOR SALE!

HOUSEKEEPERS. WILL FIND EVERYTHING they wish in the Store and Kitchen Furnishing line in my store. Call and examine the following novelties: Enterprise Iron Coffee Mills, Victor Rotary Saws, Saw Cutters, Towel Racks and Bars, Granite Ironware, Granite Iron Preserving Kettles, (lighter, nicer, safer than brass or enameled, and cheaper.) Stove Pipe Shelves, Yellow Bakers, Self-Basting Broilers, (the stove-hole), Apple Corers, Cake Cutters, Butter Prints, Wood Spoons, Heavy Milk Pans and the Unrivaled Union Churn. Baskets, Wood and Cedarware reduced to close out. The ONE-HORSE LEADER PLOW is the plow to bed up cotton and corn ground at work. It is a STOVE & bake well and not smoke, therefore get one from me and run no risks. I have them from \$11 up. J. H. CUMMINGS. GENERAL Insurance Agency. INSURE your life in the EQUITABLE LIFE of New York, one of the strongest and most reliable companies in the world. Try a SEMI-TONTINE POLICY, non-forfeitable after three annual payments. Insure your Property against damage from fire and lightning. Policies written in reliable, prompt-paying companies at the lowest rates allowed by Southern States Tariff Association. J. C. CALDWELL, Insurance Agent. May 19thly THIS PAPER IS PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR BY J. H. CUMMINGS, at the News and Herald Office, No. 100 Main Street, Winnsboro, S. C.